FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 449): FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN CHINA

The autumn harvest promises substantial relief to the famine conditions in the greater part of the northwest region of China, although there are districts, especially in Shensi Province, where severe conditions continue due to the failure of the summer rains, according to a cable of September 26 from Argicultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. A famine relief worker in Kansu reported that the favorable harvest promises complete relief from famine excepting in a relatively small district where hail and floods had destroyed the growing crops. In Shensi, where famine conditions have been acute during the past two years, wheat is scarce and prices are double and treble normal prices. The wheat crop, which was harvested in June in this district, was estimated at only 20 per cent of normal, but Mr. Nyhus believes that the crop may be somewhat above this estimate. Autumn crops are reported to be good in thirty out of the forty-two counties in the Wei Valley and the larger acreage under summer crops has partly offset the small wheat acreage. The cotton crop is also good but prices are the lowest in many years. West of Siam and in the foothills there are areas which are so severely affected by drought that food production is less than in either of the past two years. Engineers on the road building projects which were introduced as a famine relief measure describe severe famine conditions in western Shensi. Reports from the main agricultural district in southern Shansi state that rainfall has geen unequally distributed in that region and local droughts have caused much damage, but there are reports of excellent crops in some regions and as a whole the province is probably much better off than last year. Wheat prices in southern Shansi are one-third less than last year. On the Great Plain, food supplies are probably the best in years.

FURTHER DECLINES AT LONDON WOOL SALES

Best merino wools remained unchanged at the opening levels for the first two weeks of the wool sales at London but other wools fell off from one to two cents per pound, according to a cable of September 26 from Agricultural Commissioner Foley. Most sliped wools have declined one cent a pound since the opening week, while scoured faulty merinos and crossbreds have dropped 2 cents per pound. There have been considerable withdrawals during the week and present plans place the close of the sale on October 7 or two days earlier than originally announced. No American orders were received.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat production in 30 Northern Hemisphere countries is reported at 2,803,680,000 bushels, an increase of 6 per cent over the production of 2,644,643,000 bushels in the same countries in 1929 when they represented about 85 per cent of the estimated Northern Hemisphere wheat crop exclusive of Russia and China. Production in 21 European countries, which last year represented about three-fourths of the European wheat crop exclusive of Russia, is reported at 1,084,192,000 bushels, which is 0.2 per cent below the 1,086,231,000 bushels harvested in the same countries in 1929. The official estimate of the production in Poland has been revised upward from 67,240,000 bushels to 70,180,000 bushels as compared with 65,862,000 bushels last year. The estimates for other countries remain as reported last week. The summary table of wheat production is given on page 456.

Grain procurements in U. S. S. R. during the first half of September amounted to 32 per cent of the monthly plan, according to a cable from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Reports in the Russian press, however, indicate that the 1930 grain crops were considerably above last year and the increase in the commercial crop is estimated at 6 per cent. Considerable rain fell in Siberia during the first half of September, interfering with the harvesting and threshing of the grain, and unthreshed grain is reported to be lying in the fields in many regions. The area sown to winter grains up to September 15 is estimated at 45,200,000 acres, or 43 per cent of the area planned. Considerable rain fell in western and central Europe, the Balkans and also in central and southern Russia during the week ended September 25.

Southern Hemisphere growing conditions

Moderate temperatures and mostly fair weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended September 22, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. No rainfall was reported in the southern districts and only light showers occurred in the north. In Australia good rains fell in West Australia and South Australia. Useful falls were also reported in northwestern Victoria and the northern areas of New South Wales. Showers were also reported in other regions.

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Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1 - September 20, 1930, were 47,989,000 bushels compared with 43,539,000 bushels during the same period in 1929. Exports during the week ended September 20 were 3,906,000 bushels against 3,875,000 during the week ended September 13, 1930, and 4,337,000 bushels during the week ended September 21, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 19 were 106,212,000 bushels compared with 83,177,000 bushels a week earlier and 93,614,000 bushels a year earlier. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended September 19 were 15,597,000 bushels and shipments were 6,327,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 1,655,000 bushels and shipments were 1,397,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

European grain markets were quiet with few transactions during the week, and markets were dominated by Russian offers, Mr. Dawson reports. An organization of German farmers is demanding a 90 per cent milling percentage of domestic wheat but it does not seem likely that the percentage will be raised above 70 to 80 per cent. Danish farmers are asking for a 25 per cent milling ratio. Sweden is also planning a compulsory milling ratio of domestic wheat in all milling operations. The price of domestic rye in Berlin declined sharply after government agencies lessened their support of the market. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin declined from $1.13 per bushel on September 10 to $.97 per bushel on September 24. The spot price of domestic wheat declined from $1.61 on September 10 to $1.51 on September 24.

India

Wheat exports from Karachi, India, during the present season to September 15 are estimated at 7,467,000 bushels and the present outlook is for a fair volume of exports during the remainder of the season, according to a cable from Consul General McNiece at Karachi. Prices at

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Karachi are slightly above world parity and dealers up country are holding for still higher prices. Indian dealers are persistently bullish and any marked demand would cause them to raise prices. At the present time, however, there is practically no demand for wheat and very little business is being done, but if the monsoon continues favorable, there ought to be added pressure to sell. Railroad authorities recently declined to reduce the freight rates on wheat. Stocks of wheat in Karachi are now estimated at approximately 4,000,000 bushels.

United States wheat prices

Wheat prices registered a universal decline during the week ended September 25. December futures at Chicago reached the high point of the week on September 19, with a close at 85-3/8 cents per bushel. The low was reached on September 23, when December futures closed at 82-3/4 cents. Prices at other United States markets registered declines similar to those at Chicago. Outside market prices were down more than United States prices. Winnipeg December futures dropped from 82 cents to 77 cents per bushel during the week; Liverpool futures likewise were reported down five cents, from 96 to 91 cents. February futures at Buenos Aires were down four cents, from 82 to 78 cents. Kansas City and Chicago December futures each declined four cents during the week, closing at 77 and 83 cents respectively on September 25. Minneapolis December futures declined only three cents, from 85 to 82 cents. The spread between Chicago and Liverpool futures narrowed again during the week, being only 8 cents per bushel on September 25.

Cash prices at the principal markets declined during the week ended September 19. All casses and grades at six markets averaged 79 cents per bushel, which was two cents under the previous week's average; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City declined two cents to 78 cents; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis declined three cents to 87 cents; No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined one cent to 78 cents; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis declined one cent to 89 cents, and Western white at Seattle declined one cent to 79 cents per bushel. These prices were under those of the corresponding period last year as follows: All classes and grades at six markets 49 cents, No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 47 cents, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis 51 cents, No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis 49 cents, No. 2 red winter at St. Louis 45 cents, Western white at Seattle 44 cents.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 14	144	95	137	88	142	93	154	96	148	107	c/122	b/ 96
21	140	93	134	86	139	91	153	94	146	106	c/121	c/ 94
28	142	91	135	85	140	88	153	89	145	103	c/118	c/ 93
Sept. 4	140	87	134	81	140	85	153	85	148	99	c/123	c/ 87
11	144	87	137	81	145	85	158	85	149	97	c/122	c/ 86
18	139	87	133	81	140	85	151	82	144	96	c/118	d/ 82
25	137	83	131	77	141	82	148	77	138	91	c/113	d/ 73
Oct. 2	133		128		137		142		138		c/114	
9	135		130		137		148		141		d/126	
16	130		125		133		144		136		d/122	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ September futures. c/ October futures. d/ February futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 8	124	84	121	80	139	95	127	93	131	88	130	92
15	125	86	124	83	139	93	120	89	129	92	128	92
22	128	84	122	80	141	91	131	85	134	90	128	89
29	123	84	120	83	134	91	127	86	130	94	125	86
Sept. 5	128	81	125	79	137	88	132	82	138	89	126	81
12	130	81	126	80	140	90	131	79	137	90	126	80
19	128	79	125	78	138	87	127	78	134	89	123	79
26	125		123		133		121		135		120	
Oct. 3	126		124		135		127		133		121	
10	128		125		137		131		136		122	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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Rye production in 1930

The 1930 rye production in 20 European countries is reported at 871,589,000 bushels, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the production in the same countries in 1929. The official estimate of the 1930 crop in Poland has been revised upward from 262,190,000 bushels to 268,489,000 bushels as compared with 275,959,000 bushels in 1929. The estimate of the production in Latvia has been revised upward to 13,857,000 bushels which is 45.8 per cent above the 1929 crop. A summary table of rye production is given on page 456.

FEED GRAINS

The 1930 European production of the feed grains, corn, barley and oats, totals 43,902,000 short tons for the countries so far reported, a decrease of more than 19 per cent from the 54,236,000 short tons produced last year. In 1928 the production in those countries amounted to 42,831,000 short tons, and in 1927 to 40,946,000 short tons.

Corn

The 1930 production of corn in 12 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised nearly 75 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia, amounted to 2,470,655,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 24 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The earlier estimate of the corn crop in Hungary has been decreased to a point about 27.5 per cent below the 1929 crop, and only a little more than 3 per cent above the 1928 harvest, which was the smallest since 1923. The first estimate of the Spanish crop is 27,203,000 bushels, which is an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the 1929 production, and the largest crop since 1925. See corn production table, page 458.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1, 1929 to the latest dates available total 219,153,000 bushels, a decrease of 6.2 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Corn shipments from the United States during the week ended September 20 continued at a low level. There was a decline of several cents in both cash quotations and December delivery. Argentine prices also declined slightly, being from 37 to 40 cents below the corresponding quotations of last year. See corn trade and price tables, pages 460 and 461.

During the month of August there were 25,200 bushels of corn, valued at $16,963, shipped to the United States from Dairen, Manchuria, according to consular invoices reported by Agricultural Commissioner

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P. O. Nyhus. According to consular regulations, this value is the wholesale value at Dairen, and does not include shipping and handling charges with the exception of packing.

No further orders have been booked and none are expected owing to the recent decline in American prices, Mr. Nyhus reports. Quotations at Dairen were equivalent to about $28,00 per ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. During the year 1928 shipments of corn from the United States to Dairen amounted to 120,000 bushels, while during 1929 they amounted to 42,000 bushels. Records of United States imports show that 85,000 bushels of corn were received from China in 1928 and 37,000 bushels in 1929. The present exchange rate is undoubtedly a big factor in providing opportunity to ship to the United States.

Barley

The 1930 production of barley in the 27 countries so far reported, which last year raised more than 75 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, totals 1,251,953,000 bushels, a decrease of 4 per cent from the production of those countries last year. The estimate of the barley crop in Poland has been increased by about 2,300,000 bushels over the earlier estimate, but it is still nearly 17 per cent below the record crop of 1929. The barley crop in Denmark is reported to be turning out below expectations, being about 10 per cent below that of last year. The Bulgarian estimate has been increased to more than twice as much as the 1929 harvest. The total for the European countries reported now stands about 11.2 per cent below that of the previous year.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 16,609,000 bushels, a decrease of 38.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of last year. United States exports of barley during the week ended September 20 were the largest shipment since the corresponding week last year, while prices remained at about recent levels. See barley trade and price tables, pages 460 and 461.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 19 amounted to 21,192,000 bushels, compared with 12,503,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur during August amounted to 649,000 bushels compared with 810,000 bushels last year. Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur during August amounted to 1.618,000 bushels, of which 1,611,000 bushels went out by lake. During August last year only 6,000 bushels were shipped from those ports.

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Oats

The 1930 production of oats as reported by 23 countries, which in 1929 raised nearly 78 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 2,956,978,000 bushels, an increase of 0.9 per cent over the production in those countries last year. The previous estimate for Bulgaria has been decreased. The estimate for Poland has been increased over earlier statements, but is still more than 26 per cent below the 1929 harvest, which was the largest within present boundaries. The total for the 18 European countries reported now stands 20.4 per cent below that of last year. See oats production table, page 459.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 7,180,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.4 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of last year. There were practically no oats exports from the United States during the week ended September 20, while prices declined a little. See oats trade and price tables, pages 460 and 461.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on September 19 amounted to 5,810,000 bushels against 10,387,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur during August amounted to 649,000 bushels compared with 457,000 bushels during August 1929. Shipments of oats during August amounted to 1,240,000 bushels, of which 1,185,000 bushels went out by lake. During August last year shipments totaled 770,000 bushels, of which 685,000 bushels went out by lake.

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SUGAR BEETS

World acreage

The total acreage devoted to sugar beets in Europe, the United States and Canada during the current year is estimated at 8,325,295 acres as compared with 7,273,584 acres harvested in 1929, according to the latest estimates received from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. This represents practically the world acreage of sugar beets as Australia, Chosen and Hokkaido, Japan, are the only other countries for which statistics on sugar beets are available; the total sugar beet acreage in these countries averages between 20,000 and 25,000 acres annually.

The acreage to be harvested for the factories in the United States during the present year is estimated at 764,000 acres, which is an increase of 76,000 acres over that of 1929, according to the United States

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crop report of September 11. The Canadian sugar beet acreage is 43,000 acres as compared with 43,464 acres harvested last year. The acreage reported for all Europe, including Russia, is estimated at 7,518,295 acres, which indicates an increase of 14.9 per cent over the acreage harvested in 1929. Excluding Russia the 1930 acreage is only 3.6 per cent above that of last year, Russia alone showing an increase of 810,736 acres, or 41.8 per cent over last year, and the remaining countries of Europe an increase of 165,439 acres. For the latest estimates by countries, see page 464.

European production

Production of sugar beets in 4 European countries, including Netherlands, Switzerland, Hungary and Bulgaria, which represent about 7 per cent of the total European sugar beet production, shows a slight increase over last year. See table, page 465. No estimates have as yet been received from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, France, or Russia, which are Europe's heaviest producers of sugar beets. With the exception of Poland, where the 1930 acreage is 17.2 per cent below that of 1929, these countries are expected to produce crops equal to or well above last year due to the increased acreages and more or less favorable growing conditions during part of the season at least. Reports from Russia state that a large crop is expected, and that there will probably be considerable difficulty in harvesting, both because of the great deal of labor required in harvesting such a large crop and because of the strain on the shipping facilities.

The condition of sugar beets in Europe was reported as favorable in all countries, though sucrose content of beets was below that reported at the same periods in 1929, according to F. O. Licht's "Monthly Sugar Report" for the month of August. Favorable weather conditions during the month of August in most countries appear to have overcome the ill effects of the drought during the early months. This is especially true of northwestern Europe, while in central Europe the condition was not quite as favorable. Warm, sunny weather was needed in most countries in order to increase the sucrose content, which so far has been slightly below average. The present weather conditions are not very favorable, however, as recent cabled reports indicate low temperatures and scattered rains.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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TOBACCO

Foreign production and prospects

The Algerian 1930 tobacco crop is estimated at 57,300,000 pounds compared with 44,600,000 pounds in 1929 and 53,000,000 pounds, the average for the period 1924-1928, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The area planted to tobacco this year is 59,000,acres compared with 53,000 in 1929 and 66,000, the average for the preceding five years. In Hungary, tobacco leaves were not well developed and were being damaged by the excessive heat toward the end of July. Some complaints were also made of damage by insects. In Italy,on the other hand, the condition of the tobacco crop in July varied from good to excellent. The tobacco crop grown by Europeans in the Union of South Africa is estimated at 13,250,000 pounds, which is slightly more than the production for the previous season. All these countries produce tobacco of the types similar to or competing with American dark fire-cured and air-cured types. Information on acreage and production of such important dark tobacco producing and exporting countries as Java and Nyasaland is still lacking.

The present crop of Deli wrapper tobacco in Sumatra will very probably be of even poorer quality than the 1929 crop, although the quantity of the 1930 crop is expected to be about normal, according to a recent report from Vice Consul D. M. Braddock. A number of young plants were spoiled by an excess of rain at the beginning of the planting season, while the crop as a whole suffered severely from a protracted drought in April. On some of the estates the entire planting was lost. A preliminary estimate placed the 1929 production at 41,200,000 pounds from an acreage of 21,000 acres. Of the Balkan countries producing so-called "Oriental" cigarette types, a serious reduction of acreage of some 40 per cent occurred in Greece, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. Weather conditions in June were unfavorable to the growth of tobacco, especially the early varieties, according to Consul C. J. Pizar at Saloniki, reporting on July 22. In Bulgaria the condition of the tobacco crop was 100 on August 1, the same as on July 1, 1930 and August 1, 1929, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. In Yugoslavia the condition of the tobacco crop on July 15 was above the average.

Tobacco production in Japan increased slightly from 138,100,000 pounds in 1929 to 138,300,000 in 1930, but was somewhat below the average for the preceding five years of 143,000,000 pounds. The area remained practically the same as last year, or 88,000 acres. Weather conditions, which were unfavorable during the planting period, had improved later in the spring, permitting quick transplanting and favoring the growth of the tobacco.

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The area devoted to flue-cured tobacco grown from American seed in Shantung Province, China, increased about 25 per cent compared with 1929, according to Consul W. R. Dorsey at Tsingtao. While no thorough investigation of the entire tobacco area was possible due to the unsettled conditions existing in the province, the best information obtainable points to a good condition of the crop and excellent prospects for a favorable harvest. Evacuation of the tobacco regions by the rival military factions should make it possible for the growers to harvest and cure the tobacco and have their product ready for marketing without interference from military movements, unless of course further disturbance should occur, which does not seem likely in the opinion of the Consul. The total 1930 Shantung production of flue-cured tobacco is forecasted at around 40,000,000 pounds or more, compared with 30,000,000 pounds last year.

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SOY BEANS

Somewhat lower local prices, and exchange rates favoring foreign buyers, have combined in moving the large 1929 crop of Manchurian soy beans, according to cabled advices of September 20 from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. In spite of a dull European market, exports for the crop year from October 1 to June 30, 1929-30, were only 2 per cent below the record exports for the same period of 1928-29. European takings of beans fell off but exchange conditions favored heavy Japanese imports of bean cake for fertilizer. That feature, together with large European purchases of oil, has caused the crop to move faster than the trade anticipated. Bean stocks were larger than normal at the time of cabling, but not sufficiently so to seriously affect the movement of new crop beans.

In mid-August there was some concern expressed regarding the new bean crop in North Manchuria owing to several weeks of wet weather, but conditions improved before the end of the month. With a continuation of dry weather in September and October there is every prospect that the new crop will approach the size of the 2 preceding crops. A slightly larger acreage is reported again for this year. Normally there is considerable interest shown by European buyers in new crop forward business. This year, however, the general dullness and uncertainties in the European commodity markets has resulted in very little forward business being done in Manchuria.

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HOPS

European crop and market conditions

The British hops market is expected to continue very quiet until more definite information becomes available on the size and quality of the new crop, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Excessive rains and high winds caused considerable damage to the crop still unpicked during the third week of September. Old crop hops are receiving very little attention at the present time. Prices on new crop hops are now ranging from $6.58 to $15.19 per 100 pounds as compared with $8.68 to $15.19 the week before. Growers in Kent report that only the best quality hops are being picked at present and that a large acreage will remain unpicked in that district. The quality of the Kent crop is the highest in recent years. Growers are being urged to keep all hops off the market as long as possible.

No important changes have been reported in the hop prospects of continental producing countries during the past week, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The Nuremberg market continues quiet with prices unchanged. Saaz, in Czechoslovakia, reports a good demand for prime quality hops with prices ranging from $14.13 to $15.61 and some exceptional parcels as high as $16.15 per 100 pounds. Prices the week before on prime quality ranged from $13.46 to $14.81 per 100 pounds. Medium and good medium hops were being quoted at from $11.44 to $12.92 as against $10.77 to $12.11 per 100 pounds the week before. The German Government intends to assist in taking considerable quantities of hops off the market temporarily and will grant growers a guarantee of $142,000 contingent upon equal guarantee from Bavaria, which it is believed will be forthcoming.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Barreled apple prices at the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, September 24, were considerably lower than last week's prices, according to a cable from Mr. Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Demand was active for both boxed and barreled apples, supplies were light, and the fruit was in generally good condition except for numerous slacks among the barreled offerings. The moderate supplies of American pears met an active demand. Pears were in good

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condition. American plums, which were in light supply, also met an active demand. This week's plum offerings were in good condition.

Supplies of apples afloat to arrive in the United Kingdom next week amount to about 83,000 barrels and 55,000 boxes, of which 60,000 barrels and 23,000 boxes consist of Canadian fruit. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Line has just advised importers of a new freight schedule which is now effective. Under the new rates, Canadian barreled applies will be transported to the United Kingdom for 80 cents per barrel, which is 10 cents cheaper than the rate for American barreled apples. The recent heavy gales over the English Channel damaged fruit crops, particularly apples and pears, in northern France and southern England. Prospects continue unfavorable for fruit crops on the Continent. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-316, September 26, 1930.

THE BRITISH CITRUS MARKET: Lower prices ruled for the liberal offerings of grapefruit at the Liverpool auction Wednesday, September 24, than last week, according to a cable from Mr. Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist for the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The demand was moderate at ruling prices. The general condition of the fruit was good. Florida grapefruit sold at $4.38 to $4.99 per box. Porto Rican fruit made from $4.62 to $5.60 per box as compared with $6.08 to $6.81 last week. Grapefruit from the Isle of Pines sold at $4.62 to $5.35, which compares with $6.33 to $6.57 last week. Jamaican grapefruit sold at $4.62 to $4.87 as compared with $4.99 to $5.47 per box last week.

SMALLER SPANISH ORANGE CROP EXPECTED: The new orange crop in the Valencia District of Spain is expected to reach the equivalent of 25,100,000 boxes of 70 pounds as compared with 31,400,000 boxes last season, according to a report in the "Fruit Notes" of the Empire Marketing Board. The decrease is principally in the "white" orange crop. This variety is expected to be about 60 per cent of last year's crop. "Blood ovals" are expected to be up to average in yield.

CANADIAN POTATO CROP PROSPECTS: Extremely dry weather conditions, which have obtained throughout most of the country, and blight, especially in New Brunswick and Quebec, have caused a heavy reduction in the estimated yield of potatoes in Canada this year, according to a report made by the Canadian Department of Agriculture on September 15. Crop conditions at that time indicated a total yield of 69,917,000 bushels, an increase of 5 per cent over last year's production of 66,550,000 bushels. Severe blight is reported from New Brunswick, Quebec and parts of Nova Scotia and Alberta, but insect injury in general has been negligible. The blight damage in New Brunswick and Quebec may necessitate a still further reduction in estimated production.

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Continued heat and dry weather have caused a premature ripening of the potato crop and a reduction in estimated yield, especially in Price Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Ontario. Irish Cobblers and Bliss Triumphs were fully matured in New Brunswick by September 15 and were being dug at that time. Green Mountains died down before maturity, owing to blight. In Quebec over 50 per cent of the crop has been damaged by blight. Irish Cobblers were being dug at the middle of September. In Prince Edward Island, Irish Cobblers were fully matured by September 15 and Green Mountains were expected to be mature by October 1. See table, page 465.

CHINESE WALNUT SITUATION: The quantity of walnuts available for export from North China during the 1930-31 season is expected to be slightly larger than that available during 1929-30, according to a cable from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. New crop nuts are beginning to arrive in Tientsin and these early arrivals have been of good color and size. There has been some inquiry from the United States but little business has been contracted for as yet. Walnut kernels are being quoted in Tientsin at from 17 to 17 1/2 cents per pound c.i.f. Pacific Coast Ports as against actual offers of only 16 1/2 cents. Unshelled walnuts are being quoted at 7 1/2 cents per pound as against offers of 6 1/2 cents. The Shansi crop is reported as larger than last year and of good quality. Exports of walnut kernels are expected to be heavy during November.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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SHARP INCREASE IN GERMAN HOGS: There were 23,414,000 hogs in Germany on September 1, 1930, according to the quarterly survey returns cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. That figure appears to be the largest on record for any survey period. On September 1, 1929, the first year in which quarterly surveys were made, total hogs stood at 19,604,000. The figure nearest the current total was 22,899,000 for December 1, 1927, the year in which German hog numbers slightly exceeded the pre-war level. Heavy increases over a year ago appear in all groups of marketable age. The current figures confirm earlier information indicating heavy market supplies of hogs for the coming winter. Total brood sows on September 1 this year reached 2,232,000 against 1,860,000 a year ago. Indications are, however, that unfavorable hog - feed price relationships may reduce breeding below the increased level suggested by the larger number of sows.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Unfavorable factors continued to predominate during August and September in the leading foreign markets for American agricultural products, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioners, the Department of Commerce and other sources. In Europe, unemployment reached new high levels as industrial activity showed more than seasonal declines. The outcome of the recent German elections had a bad effect upon business sentiment in most European countries. The weak commodity price level continues to retard commercial activity, including that involving American agricultural products. Considerable interest is manifest in the recent announcement that a League of Nations committee describes the potential world supply of monetary gold as inadequate at the current rate of production. Interest rates continue generally easy, but with little effect on business enterprise. In the Orient, a somewhat improved agricultural market tone has developed, especially in cotton.

In the United Kingdom, unemployment figures advanced to 2,066,000 as of September 1 against 1,152,000 a year earlier. British observers are now taking the view that no real improvement in commerce and industry can be expected this year in that country, and no attempt is made at predicting a strengthening in the commodity price level. The level of activity in August and September was considerably below the seasonal position, after allowing for the holiday character of the period. Little change was apparent in the dull textile situation. That industry, together with iron and steel, coal mining and shipbuilding, made new contributions to the unemployment total. In spite of reduced coal and iron production, stocks have continued to accumulate. British foreign trade in August continued the downward trend of recent months. The outstanding point in the more favorable side is some upward movement of ocean freight rates, largely incidental to moving grain from American and Black Sea ports.

On the Continent, also, conditions developed to retard the purchase of American agricultural products during August and September, according to reports from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. Generally unsatisfactory economic conditions have surrounded business enterprise, and there has been some actual reduction of consumer purchasing power. Of particular significance is the material increase in unemployment, notably in Central Europe. The prevailing low level of commodity prices in most countries has stimulated interest in government protection of and relief for many industrial and agricultural activities, much of which takes the form of duty changes. Extensive programs for public works, the so-called "productive unemployment support", are in progress in all of central and southern Europe.

French economic conditions continue relatively better than elsewhere on the Continent, but uncertainty regarding the future is being manifest, according to Mr. Dawson. Production continues high, but buyers, especially in foreign markets, appear somewhat less interested. Recent

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

textile strikes also were a disturbing factor, and where settlements have been reached, increased wages have raised production costs. Bad crops have reduced the buying power in most domestic agricultural areas. In Germany, official observers see little prospect of more active industry during the current year, but hold out expectations of a turn for the better early in 1931. About 1,500,000 more workers are unemployed now than a year ago. The swing of political sentiment away from the moderate groups has intensified the uncertainty concerning the political and economic future. With production of consumption goods sharply reduced and low stocks being further depleted, there appears reason to expect some improvement in the industrial situation. Returns to farmers, however, give little hope of any improvement in buying power this winter as against a year ago.

In Italy economic depression also continued, Mr. Dawson reports. Unemployment is considerably higher than last year, with bankruptcies increasing. An extensive public works program is being formulated. Crops in general have turned out poorer than last year. Depression exists also in Belgium and Netherlands, but on a less serious scale than in central Europe, especially in Netherlands. There is some concern in the latter country over agrarian protection in countries to which exports are usually sent. Czechoslovakia and Austria, especially the latter, report rising unemployment and lower industrial activity. In Poland some improvement is reported for August and September over earlier months, but the comparison with a year ago remains unsatisfactory. Of the Scandinavian countries, Finland reports the least favorable conditions, with falling prices a leading factor. So far Sweden has maintained a rather high level of industrial activity, but lower prices are reducing profits. In Denmark, industrial activity is higher than a year ago, and unemployment somewhat lower. In agriculture, falling prices are threatening to reduce materially the good returns secured so far this year.

Wheat and feed grains

December wheat futures prices at Liverpool continued downward during September to close of $0.91 per bushel on September 25. Heavy September offerings of Canadian and Russian wheat have been important factors at Liverpool, with Danubian supplies also increasing. In continental markets also, wheat prices declined further during the month, especially in Italy and eastern Europe, where considerable Russian wheat has been bought, according to Mr. Dawson. In France the downward movement has met relatively greater resistance owing to materially lower domestic supplies. The important amounts of Russian wheat offered so far have been of good quality. That fact, together with improved weather for developing the late continental crops, offsets the earlier tendency toward firmness which was based on bad continental weather and the short United States corn crop.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

It appears, however, that fundamentally the European wheat situation is stronger than early in August. There have been important downward revisions of crop estimates, notably in Italy, and there is considerable evidence of poor quality in many places, France being a significant example. Mr. Dawson estimates the European wheat crop to be about 147,000,000 bushels. With quality and stocks also below a year ago, Mr. Dawson estimates continental import requirements for 1930-31 at 333,000,000 to 380,000,000 bushels against actual imports of 252,000,000 bushels in 1929-30. It is suggested, however, that there are several factors tending to prevent the indicated deficit from being made up by increased imports. Significance is attached to the continued cautions buying policy, dictated in part by uncertain consumer demand and by early season competition between Canada and Russia. Possibilities of large Southern Hemisphere crops already are having a depressing effect on European markets.

In the Orient, flour mills at Tientsin, China, were operating at full time in mid-September, according to cables from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai and Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. Flour imports are comparatively small. Present market conditions, dominated by a good domestic crop of wheat, show no signs of additional interest in foreign flour at least until later in the season. Developments at that time will depend considerably on exchange rates. At present, Canadian and American flours are quoted at about the same price, but with Canadian at a discount owing to lower quality. At Darien, however, imports of American flour have been favored by unfavorable wheat crop reports for North Manchuria, Mr. Nyhus reports. Contracts for September and October shipment of American flour have been made at prices which favored the United States as against Canada. More trade would be forthcoming if an improvement in exchange rates could be seen.

In feed grains, the European production for 1930 in the countries reported up to September 20 totals 42,929,000 short tons against 53,538,000 short tons in 1929, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. Prices in the last half of August and early September, however, had an easier tendency in sympathy with the downward movement in wheat, Mr. Dawson reports. More favorable crop news from the United States and Argentina also was a depressing influence. The outlook, however, is for strengthening European feed grain markets in view of the definite reductions in European and American feed grain crops. Although the feed grain crops total smaller than those of 1929, they are nearly 7 and 2 per cent larger than the crops of 1927 and 1928, respectively.

Cotton

With about half of the regular hands now unemployed, activity in the British cotton industry has reached the lowest level of the current

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

depression period. So far, declining raw materials prices have resulted in only moderately increased buying interest. It appears that, under prevailing conditions of slow trade in yarns and piece goods, spinners are making no extensive raw cotton commitments until there are more definite assurances of no further important declines in price. Some interest has been aroused in recent yarn offerings by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation at prices substantially below those of non-amalgamated mills. Oriental inquiry has picked up slightly in recent weeks, but on an insignificant scale. The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations reports that for the 6 months ended July 31, 1930, British cotton mills consumed only 1,050,000 running bales of all cottons against 1,415,000 bales in the second half of 1929 and 1,360,000 bales in the first half of that year. The consumption of American cotton in the recent period reached only 594,000 bales against 880,000 for the preceding 6 months and 939,000 in the first half of 1929.

On the Continent also, production and new business in the cotton industry continued at low levels during August and September, Mr. Dawson reports. In central Europe, however, there was some improvement in mill activity following the severe decline in the first half of 1930. There can be no doubt that both the trade and the industry consider raw cotton prices as being very favorably priced, but large scale buying has not yet developed owing to the uncertainty in disposing of finished goods. Nevertheless, as raw cotton prices continued at attractive low levels, the spinning industry in important continental areas maintained its recent somewhat more liberal purchasing policy. Conditions in France continue relatively favorable, though some decline against activity of earlier months is apparent. The industry and trade remain depressed in central Europe, with unfavorable tendencies particularly pronounced in Austria, and also in Italy. New continental business has been hampered by the general economic depression, and there is a general feeling of uncertainty as to developments in both the spinning and weaving branches. Consumption of American cotton on the Continent reached only 572,000 running bales for the first half of 1930 against 626,000 for the preceding 6 months and 659,000 bales for the first half of 1929.

There are some indications of a strengthening Oriental demand for American cotton. In Japan the situation has brightened somewhat owing to lower stocks of yarn and cloth, some increase in yarn prices and large orders for cloth from China and India, according to a cable of September 22 from Consul Dickover at Kobe. The August yarn output was relatively small, but mills apparently intend to keep production somewhat below spinners' requirements in the interest of maintaining prices. An additional curtailment of 7 per cent in yarn output will be effective from October 1 to December 31, 1930, raising the nominal curtailment to 34 per cent. Actual curtailment, however, is nearer 30 per cent. As August cloth production declined, exports increased. August imports of American

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

cotton were less than half of one month's consumption requirements. Japanese stocks of American cotton at the time of cabling amounted to little more than one month's supply. Imports for consumption during the past cotton year reached about 1,000,000 bales. Imports of Indian cotton were down by about 20 per cent and year-end stocks were even smaller than stocks of American cotton.

In China, also, some improvement is in evidence, but the situation is not as clearly defined as in Japan, according to cabled advices of September 23 from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. China has been using more American cotton this year than last, principally in Japanese-owned mills, which at the time of cabling were sold out well in advance. The demand for yarn and current prices promise even better takings for the current year. Mr. Nyhus reports heavy buying of American cotton by Japanese mills in China. The outcome of military and political events is regarded as a leading speculative factor in the yarn market outlook. Mill owners appear confident that under reasonably quiet conditions yarn would move rapidly into the interior. On the strength of improved military news, yarn prices moved up sharply during the week ended September 23. Rain reduced cotton crop prospects in the lower Yangtze Valley, but good crops are reported for the Hankow region and in Shantung and Chihli. At least a fair crop is indicated for Shensi and Shansi.

Hogs and pork products

European hog and cured pork markets had an easier tendency during September following the slight upward price movement of July and August. Liverpool quotations for September as cabled weekly by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London indicate fairly sharp declines from August levels for Danish and Canadian bacon and American hams. American bacon appears to be maintaining a somewhat stronger position, largely as a result of reduced supplies. On the Continent, hog prices in central Europe for September also were below August levels, Mr. Dawson reports from Berlin. In other sections of the Continent, the September weakness appears to have been less marked than in Germany and other central European countries. Price prospects are not encouraging, according to Mr. Dawson, since European hog production is unusually heavy. Hog prices appear to be below expectations and may continue to do so, since the pressure of numbers is being augmented by decreased purchasing power and the decline in the general price level.

The falling hog prices, in conjunction with decreased feed supplies for which prices are rising, are expected to result in decreased breeding this winter and a downward turn in hog numbers in 1931, Mr. Dawson states. It appears, however, that for the bulk of the marketing year beginning

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

October 1, the European demand for American cured pork and lard probably will continue at levels under those of a year earlier as a result of increased European supplies and a lower level of general economic conditions. Supplies of substitute fats constitute an important factor in the decreased European demand for American lard. Prices in both Great Britain and Germany averaged slightly higher in September than in August, but at levels materially below those of last year. August 1930 lard imports into both of those countries were smaller than in either the preceding month or a year ago. Liverpool stocks on September 1 were about one-fourth as large as a year earlier.

Prunes

An improved market for all sizes of California prunes was maintained in British markets during August, Mr. Foley reports. Prices remained generally firm. London stocks were light, especially in large sizes, early in September. There was little business in new crop prunes, but an improved market was anticipated. At Liverpool new crop quotations were firm, but easier for smaller sizes. Stocks on September 30 were lighter than last year but above comparable 1928 figures. On the Continent, the prune market was quiet during August and September. The outlook continues uncertain owing to unfavorable economic conditions, Mr. Dawson states. Stocks are considered low, however, and prices have maintained attractive levels. In addition, Yugoslavia gives promise of producing another small crop. On the other hand, France has a prune harvest much larger than last year. For the first time in several years, French prunes are being offered in Hamburg and the trade complains of slow demand. In general, the outlook for American prunes is only fair.

Apples

The British trade does not anticipate high prices for American apples early this season, owing to the depressed state of British industry, according to F. A. Motz, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. In recent weeks, however, there was an active demand for American apples at Liverpool and a fair demand at London. Supplies have been somewhat light but with fruit in good condition. Prices have been generally low except for good quality fruit. On the Continent, some increased demand seems likely owing to the generally poor European crop, Mr. Dawson states. It is felt, however, that the unfavorable industrial situation will hinder materially the buying of American fruit, notably in Germany. The continental crop is poor in quantity as well as quality because of unfavorable weather conditions. The pear crop also is light, but appears relatively better than the apple crop.

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BREAD GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	47,097	58,784	58,272	61,103	59,024	96.6
Canada	9,945	22,460	24,119	25,255	24,895	98.6
Total N. America (4) ...	59,236	82,578	83,394	37,669	85,139	97.1
Europe (22)	70,022	67,187	67,932	65,964	68,612	104.0
North Africa (4)	6,571	7,168	8,358	8,531	8,276	97.0
Asia (3)	31,303	33,688	34,418	34,085	33,699	98.9
Total N. Hemis. (33) ...	167,132	190,621	194,402	196,249	195,726	99.7
Total S. Hemis. (3)	24,657	34,811	37,855	35,281	39,276	111.3
Total above coun. (36)..	191,789	225,432	232,257	231,530	235,002	101.5
Russia b/	c/74,209	52,121	53,156	58,508	58,891	100.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400		
RYE						
United States	2,236	3,648	3,480	3,219	3,498	108.7
Canada	117	743	840	992	1,441	145.3
Total N. America (2) ...	2,353	4,391	4,320	4,211	4,939	117.3
Europe (22)	43,680	38,169	40,148	40,790	41,003	100.5
Total N. Hemis. (24) ...	46,033	42,560	44,468	45,001	45,942	102.1
Southern Hemis. (2)	90	903	1,203	1,299	1,149	88.5
Total above coun. (26)..	46,123	43,463	45,671	46,300	47,091	101.7
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	48,300	48,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Spring acreage. c/ Total acreage.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Grain production, 1925 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1925	39,309	58,097	57,206	89,863	12,043
1926	34,130	45,908	52,500	95,072	10,452
1927	47,203	59,976	58,657	87,456	10,233
1928	51,499	70,046	64,396	98,055	8,763
1929	52,902	72,185	64,073	103,927	9,113
1930	53,094	68,028	56,493	85,428	8,149

International Institute of Agriculture.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	837,761	104.0
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	384,769	126.4
Mexico	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America(3)	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,121,643	1,233,804	110.0
Europe, 19 coun.prev. reported	800,442	776,444	893,711	897,296	882,838	98.4
Germany, revised ...	131,274	105,962	141,593	123,073	131,174	106.6
Poland, revised	63,675	53,967	59,219	65,862	70,180	106.6
Total Europe(21)..	995,391	936,373	1,094,523	1,086,231	1,084,192	99.8
North Africa (3) ...	58,385	59,930	67,176	77,223	59,636	77.2
Asia (3)	382,374	381,986	330,271	359,546	426,048	118.5
Total above coun. (30)	2,334,858	2,602,761	2,984,603	2,644,643	2,803,680	106.0
Est.world total ex. Russia & China ..	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,491,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	23,767	180.6
Europe,18 coun.prev.. reported	670,785	519,903	605,002	608,248	589,243	96.9
Poland, revised	218,943	218,357	240,545	275,959	268,489	97.3
Latvia,revised	13,061	9,474	8,459	9,503	13,857	145.8
Total Europe (20)	902,789	747,734	854,006	893,710	871,589	97.5
Algeria	39	25	58	48	51	106.2
Total above coun. (23)	941,015	817,350	912,048	947,452	942,062	99.4
Est.world total ex. Russia & China ..	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Four year average.

AUSTRIA: Production of specified crops, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flax fiber
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds
1926	9,438	18,712	9,074	29,955	7,425
1927	11,960	20,126	10,935	30,231	13,653
1928	12,915	19,920	12,951	31,841	16,416
1929	11,582	19,023	12,373	30,837	17,505
1930	11,942	19,330	11,299	24,388	13,228

International Institute of Agriculture.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,079	12,780	97.7
Total N.America(2)	9,194	12,982	17,479	19,005	18,337	96.5
Europe,17 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged...	16,092	15,398	15,825	16,204	15,963	98.5
Italy..............	647	583	560	579	580	100.2
Switzerland.........	13	16	16	16	16	100.0
Austria.............	421	366	386	390	373	95.6
Bulgaria, revised....	516	561	605	542	590	108.9
Rumania, revised.....	3,378	4,359	4,322	5,074	4,910	96.8
Total Europe(22)...	21,067	21,283	21,714	22,805	22,432	98.4
Africa,3 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged...	4,468	3,409	4,419	4,570	4,090	89.5
Algeria, revised.....	3,395	3,360	3,411	3,482	3,558	102.2
Total Africa (4)...	7,863	6,769	7,830	8,052	7,648	95.0
Asia (2)............	3,492	2,998	3,134	2,945	2,928	99.4
Total N.Hemis.(30).	41,616	44,032	50,157	52,807	51,345	97.2
Southern Hemis.(2)...	341	976	1,515	1,670	1,708	102.2
Total above coun... (32)	41,957	45,008	51,672	54,477	53,052	97.4
Est.world total ex. Russia & China....	65,100	65,200	71,300	74,800		
OATS						
United States........	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,212	41,898	104.2
Total N.America(2).	46,954	55,181	54,871	52,691	55,121	104.6
Europe,14 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged...	31,075	28,000	28,233	28,734	27,969	97.3
Belgium.............	668	658	667	744	676	90.9
Italy................	1,276	1,203	1,286	1,303	1,267	97.2
Switzerland..........	81	51	51	51	48	94.1
Rumania,revised......	2,119	2,680	2,759	2,997	2,716	90.6
Total Europe (18)..	35,219	32,592	32,996	33,829	32,676	96.6
Africa,2 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged...	158	1[illegible]2	178	212	183	86.3
Algeria,revised......	449	527	601	639	642	100.5
Total Africa (3)...	607	679	779	851	825	96.9
Syria and Lebanon....	12	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N.Hemis.(24).	82,792	88,518	88,674	87,399	88,640	101.4
Southern Hemis.(2)...	2,474	3,355	3,828	3,977	4,278	107.6
Total above coun. (26)............	85,266	91,873	92,502	91.376	92,918	101.7
Est.world total ex. Russia & China....	102,400	106,300	106,800	106.400		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
CORN	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States	104,229	98,393	100,673	97,957	101,531	103.6
Total N.America (3)	105,038	98,814	101,110	98,452	101,930	103.5
Europe, 7 coun. prev. reported ...	18,957	19,696	20,152	21,285	19,999	94.0
Germany	b/ 50	58	60	66	73	110.6
Total Europe (8) .	19,007	19,754	20,212	21,351	20,072	94.0
Africa (3)	522	728	827	869	891	102.5
Lebanon & Alaouite .	b/ 40	40	40	40	22	55.0
Total above countries (15)	124,607	119,336	122,189	120,712	122,915	101.8
Est. world total excl. Russia ...	172,400	178,400	184,800	187,500		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	1,982,765	75.8
Europe, 5 coun. prev. reported and unchanged	339,894	253,440	209,293	461,506	337,034	73.0
Spain	26,548	26,104	21,374	24,793	27,203	109.7
Hungary, revised ...	60,813	68,347	49,592	70,631	51,218	72.5
Total Europe (7)	427,255	347,891	280,259	556,930	415,455	74.6
Africa (3)	5,298	8,983	11,050	12,754	11,699	91.7
Manchuria	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,533	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above countries (12) ..	3,183,917	3,222,008	3,178,743	3,247,437	2,470,655	76.1
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,342,000	4,234,000	4,340,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	322,700	106.3
Total N.America(2)	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,865	460,294	113.4
Europe,16 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	359,723	331,582	357,736	437,352	388,216	88.8
Germany,revised......	133,787	125,750	153,721	146,089	123,090	84.3
Austria,revised......	10,065	10,935	12,951	12,373	11,312	91.4
Bulgaria, revised ..	10,380	12,867	15,621	9,380	18,956	202.1
Poland, revised	69,055	58,602	70,143	76,233	63,382	83.1
Total Europe(20)..	583,010	539,736	610,222	681,427	604,956	88.8
Africa (3)	91,800	72,896	100,577	98,879	70,814	71.6
Asia (2)	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	115,889	98.2
Total above coun. (27)	1,032,924	1,093,246	1,320,311	1,304,157	1,251,953	96.0
Est.world total ex. Russia & China...	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,696,000	1,734,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,390,892	112.8
Total N.America(2)	1,495,097	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,516,412	1,829,567	120.7
Europe, 16 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	1,100,258	986,882	1,092,983	1,180,112	950,219	80.5
Bulgaria,revised....	8,651	6,446	6,139	9,416	8,983	95.4
Poland, revised	195,825	147,360	172,076	203,449	150,188	73.8
Total Europe (18).	1,304,734	1,140,688	1,271,198	1,392,977	1,109,390	79.6
Africa (3)	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	18,021	83.3
Total above coun. (23)	2,817,462	2,776,406	3,181,263	2,931,032	2,956,978	100.9
Est.world total ex. Russia & China...	3,579,000	3,488,000	3,925,000	3,766,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

NETHERLANDS: Production of specified crops, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Flax fiber
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 pounds
1926	5,487	13,643	3,558	22,529	23,048
1927	6,157	13,489	3,341	21,144	15,133
1928	7,336	17,333	4,494	24,801	30,623
1929	5,467	18,300	5,010	25,777	27,117
1930 -					
July estimate ..	7,150	16,995	4,795	24,023	
September est. .	4,887	12,401	3,491	17,568	19,841

International Institute of Agriculture.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States...	56,996	21,544	407	72	460	Sept. 20	12,858	2,591
Canada	38,668	c/ 6,396				Aug. 31	4,212	10
Argentina	8,591	c/ 6,225	58			Sept. 6	c/ 2,275	c/ 808
Danubian coun. c/	19,408	66,092	3,317			Sept. 6	7,567	13,200
Total	123,663	100,257					26,912	16,609
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States...	16,251	7,966	11	1	3	Sept. 20	2,294	1,038
Canada	19,927	4,694				Aug. 31	1,969	1,013
Argentina	25,690	c/20,338	c/ 546			Sept. 6	c/ 3,169	c/ 4,388
Danubian coun. c/	49	1,453	127			Sept. 6	0	741
Total	61,917	34,451					7,432	7,180
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States ..	20,553	41,636	38	46	46	Sept. 20	40,593	7,967
Danubian coun. c/	15,266	531	197			Sept. 6	206	47,143
Argentina	268,685	203,071	c/3,570	c/4,354	c/6,409	Sept. 20	181,972	c/146,223
Union of S. Africa	23,809	16,602	d/1,543			Sept. 6	d/13,414	d/17,820
Total.......	328,316	261,840					236,185	219,153
							Nov.-Aug.	Nov.-Aug.
United States imports	1,436	349					264	443

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Trade sources.
d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
June 27 ..	93	77	July 93	July 75	July 83	June 53	Aug. 83	July 53	44	36	60	45
July 4 ..	94	76	93	75	86	July 52	88	Aug. 52	44	36	63	45
11 ..	96	78	94	79	Aug. 90	54	Sept. 91	54	45	35	67	47
18 ..	100	81	Sept. 103	Sept. 77	93	Aug. 54	94	Sept. 54	48	36	72	47
25...	104	83	104	82	92	55	93	56	48	36	70	48
Aug. 1 ...	104	87	106	86	92	54	93	54	48	35	69	47
8 ...	100	98	101	95	88	57	88	58	45	39	64	51
15 ...	99	99	101	93	Sept. 88	60	Oct. 89	61	43	40	61	53
22 ...	102	100	103	97	88	Oct. 58	90	Nov. 60	43	38	58	52
29 ...	101	100	102	98	87	Sept. 55	88	Oct. 57	42	41	56	52
Sept. 5...	102	100	104	98	89	53	90	55	46	40	58	52
12...	103	98	Dec. 101	Dec. 91	Oct. 90	53	Feb. 93	54	49	40	65	55
19...	102	93	99	87	89	Oct. 52	93	Nov. 53	49	38	64	55

a/ Cash prices are averages of the daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

SPAIN: Grain production, 1926 to 1930

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926	146,599	23,504	96,284	37,688
1927	144,825	26,515	92,220	39,216
1928	119,885	14,413	82,852	34,782
1929	154,244	22,935	97,342	45,812
1930 -				
May estimate	160,568	21,652	103,803	45,195
September estimate..	145,099	20,707	100,539	52,773

International Institute of Agriculture.

BARLEY: Production in Europe, 1925-1930

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930 (Prelim)
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
England and Wales	47,133	42,761	40,227	47,546	46,552	37,333
Scotland	6,347	5,087	4,387	4,807	4,713	a/
Northern Ireland	104	72	68	90	85	a/
Irish Free State	6,172	6,692	6,295	6,146	5,960	a/
Norway	5,180	5,125	4,672	5,133	5,398	a/
Denmark	36,574	33,415	36,082	50,541	51,073	a/
Netherlands	3,556	3,558	3,341	4,494	5,010	3,491
Belgium	4,165	4,201	4,169	4,364	2,834	3,533
Luxemburg	175	184	178	199	431	179
France	47,159	45,855	50,327	50,856	59,023	a/
Spain	98,925	96,284	92,220	82,852	97,342	100,539
Portugal	2,207	1,485	1,932	1,430	2,012	2,664
Malta	269	269	304	314	284	295
Italy	12,860	11,023	9,443	11,024	12,068	11,507
Switzerland	533	565	561	570	556	514
Germany	119,373	113,102	125,750	153,721	146,089	123,090
Austria	9,217	9,074	10,935	12,951	12,373	11,312
Greece	6,946	7,620	7,271	7,246	4,724	a/
Lithuania	11,251	11,430	8,630	6,910	12,286	10,058
Latvia	8,169	8,662	5,974	3,275	9,548	a/
Estonia	5,289	6,038	4,335	4,211	5,654	a/
Finland	6,467	7,170	6,571	5,767	6,279	6,108
Total 22 deficit countries	438,071	419,672	423,722	464,447	490,294	b/
Sweden	14,426	14,971	9,216	9,743	11,485	9,415
Czechoslovakia	57,206	52,500	58,657	64,396	64,073	56,493
Hungary	25,430	25,509	23,684	30,671	31,352	23,745
Yugoslavia	18,144	17,274	14,449	18,105	18,917	19,231
Bulgaria	12,062	11,035	12,867	15,621	9,380	18,956
Rumania	46,817	77,388	57,950	69,401	125,871	103,111
Poland	59,741	55,765	58,602	70,143	76,233	63,382
Total, 7 surplus countries	233,826	254,492	235,425	278,080	337,311	294,333
Total, 29 countries	671,897	674,164	659,147	742,527	827,605	b/
U. S. S. R.	268,686	245,721	206,681	252,151	337,579	a/

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Not yet reported.

b/ Incomplete.

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RYE: Production in European countries, 1925-1930

Country	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930, preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
England and Wales ..	1,048	960	560	636	708	a/
Irish Free State ...	191	208	182	150	126	a/
Norway	614	647	606	497	561	a/
Sweden	26,615	23,094	15,174	17,152	16,282	17,479
Denmark	13,745	12,430	10,364	9,683	11,411	a/
Netherlands	16,396	13,643	13,489	17,333	18,300	12,401
Belgium	21,704	20,108	21,854	23,154	22,162	21,553
Luxemburg	360	353	354	352	416	331
France	43,662	30,076	33,955	34,079	39,432	a/
Spain	29,880	23,504	26,515	14,413	22,935	20,707
Portugal	5,060	3,614	4,677	3,966	5,330	4,882
Italy	6,704	6,496	5,937	6,535	6,913	6,283
Switzerland	1,642	1,583	1,589	1,716	1,614	1,514
Germany	317,418	252,187	269,025	335,499	321,045	303,526
Austria	21,656	18,712	20,126	19,920	19,023	19,330
Czechoslovakia	58,097	45,908	59,976	70,046	72,185	68,028
Hungary	32,524	31,416	22,365	32,587	31,423	26,810
Yugoslavia	7,864	7,454	5,923	7,527	8,268	9,562
Greece.............	1,566	1,600	1,505	1,731	1,295	a/
Bulgaria	7,154	7,133	6,951	8,067	7,337	10,441
Rumania	7,997	11,242	9,323	11,483	13,266	19,841
Poland	265,364	204,019	231,762	240,545	275,959	268,489
Lithuania	26,117	13,810	21,138	18,717	22,030	24,841
Latvia	12,404	6,119	10,138	8,459	9,503	13,857
Estonia	7,187	4,490	6,735	5,537	5,736	7,224
Finland	13,683	11,908	12,892	10,998	12,909	14,104
Total	946,652	752,764	813,215	900,782	946,169	
Russia	906,248	941,285	961,363	752,713	796,018	

a/ Not reported for 1930.

YUGOSLAVIA: Corn production, 1925 to 1930

Year	Production	Year	Production
	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels
1925	149,230	1928	71,612
1926	134,249	1929	163,285
1927	83,007	1930	137,866

International Institute of Agriculture.

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SUGAR BEETS: World acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927 to 1930

Country a/	Average 1909-1913 b/	1927	1928	1929	1930 prelim.	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	16,724	44,103	51,294	43,464	43,000	98.9
United States	485,495	721,000	644,000	638,000	764,000	111.0
Total North America	502,219	765,103	695,294	731,464	807,000	110.3
Europe, 11 coun. prev. reported c/	1,735,410	2,011,423	1,906,039	1,757,321	1,863,592	106.0
England and Wales ..	1,316	222,566	175,736	229,900	346,700	150.8
Scotland	d/	10,352	2,313	613	1,400	228.4
Netherlands	144,236	172,874	161,500	135,910	141,989	104.5
Belgium	145,959	174,564	157,744	142,715	137,311	96.2
Italy	130,469	218,609	285,055	286,910	265,460	92.5
Switzerland	1,[illegible]45	4,077	4,000	2,965	3,064	103.3
Germany	1,074,[illegible]79	1,072,641	1,122,837	1,[illegible]25,375	1,193,382	106.0
Hungary	130,620	159,444	165,333	185,425	184,524	99.5
Yugoslavia	35,162	101,832	139,523	147,408	147,798	100.3
Poland	431,406	499,305	578,938	590,314	435,075	82.2
Total Europe, excl. Russia (21).....	3,831,702	4,647,687	4,699,068	4,604,856	4,770,295	103.6
Russia	1,483,553	1,[illegible]44,20[illegible]	1,901,435	1,937,264	2,748,000	141.8
Total Europe incl. Russia (22).....	5,315,255	6,291,890	6,600,503	6,542,120	7,518,295	114.9
Total above coun. (24)	5,817,474	7,056,993	7,295,797	7,273,584	8,325,295	114.5

a/ Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for territory within present boundaries. Averages are for the five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period.
c/ For acreages in these countries see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 14, 1930. page 58 and July 28, 1930, page 135.
d/ No sugar beets grown during this time.

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SUGAR BEETS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Country a/	Average 1909-1913 b/	1927	1928	1929	1930 prelim.	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada.............	159,600	391,000	433,000	364,000	391,000	107.4
United States.......	4,860,200	7,753,000	7,101,000	7,318,000	8,217,000	112.3
Total N.America..	5,019,800	8,144,000	7,534,000	7,682,000	8,608,000	112.1
EUROPE						
Netherlands.........	1,977,417	2,012,909	2,522,857	1,807,772	2,211,000	122.3
Switzerland.......	25,920	55,000	57,000	43,000	49,000	114.0
Spain.............	949,391	1,675,285	1,583,727	--	2,330,000	--
Hungary............	1,512,717	1,604,311	1,584,877	1,771,427	1,294,000	73.0
Bulgaria..........	57,054	325,294	194,413	281,000	441,000	156.9
Total Europe (4)..	3,573,108	3,997,514	4,359,147	3,903,199	3,995,000	102.4
Total 6 countries.	8 592,[illegible]08	12,141,514	11,893,147	11,585,199	12,603,000	108.8
World total c/ ..	6[illegible] 577,897	68,115,991	67,132,88[illegible]			

a/ Figures within parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Average for 5 year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period.
c/ Total includes North America, Europe and Australia, statistics from other countries are not available.

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CANADA: Potato production, 1929 and 1930

Province	1929	September 1 estimate 1930
	Bushels	Bushels
Prince Edward Island............	6,367,000	7,500,000
Nova Scotia......	4,787,000	5,200,000
New Brunswick...................	7,743,000	8,283,000
Quebec..........	25,715,000	16,667,000
Ontario.........................	14,140,000	17,500,000
Manitoba........................	1,935,000	4,650,000
Saskatchewan....................	1,915,000	4,100,000
Alberta.........................	1,703,000	3,267,000
British Columbia................	2,245,000	2,750,000
Total......................	66,550,000	69,917,000

Canadian Department of Agriculture.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 20, 1929 and 1930
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 20, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 20		Week ending			
	1929	1930	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	30,215	36,164	6,351	3,386	2,451	3,060
Wheat flour b/	13,324	11,825	964	588	1,424	846
Rye	923	74	---	40	---	---
Corn	2,001	645	49	38	46	46
Oats	1,657	656	15	1	1	3
Barley a/	12,858	2,591	387	407	72	460
	Jan. 1 -	Sept.20				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	95,522	94,063	1,163	1,114	1,114	656
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	107,946	80,503	1,524	1,421	1,431	1,213
Lard	573,511	484,574	8,585	7,639	6,611	5,148
Pickled pork	30,956	21,640	136	161	380	237

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 1,003,000 bushels, flour 64,500 barrels, from San Francisco barley 460,000 bushels, rice 200,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Sept.20	
	1928-29	1929-30 a/	Sept.6	Sept.13	Sept.20	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	499,942	301,542	8,212	10,063	9,512	73,575	103,637
Canada, 4 markets c/	458,649	193,380	5,610	10,740	7,724	38,368	72,310
United States	163,687	149,822	3,974	3,875	3,906	43,539	47,989
Argentina	217,139	160,782	461	893	966	54,525	11,023
Australia	107,937	60,844	512	560	1,752	13,754	13,960
Russia	8	5,672	1,560	1,240	2,768	0	12,696
Danube & Bulgaria d/	33,975	18,640	592	1,280	432	2,792	4,080
British India	e/ 5,687	4,171	360	72	264	1,383	5,024
Total f/	864,683	551,451	11,697	14,107	15,594	146,129	150,419
Total European ship. g/	705,396	490,448	13,184	10,928	---	117,256	131,296
Total ex-European shipments g/	220,664	141,904	1,192	1,720	---	34,194	18,632

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Sept. 26, 1929	Sept. 18, 1930	Sept. 25, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	47.00	40.50	39.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	41.33	30.15	29.42
Berlin, la quality	40.84	30.25	28.96
London: a/			
Danish	43.89	32.81	32.26
Dutch, unsalted	44.10	33.02	31.23
New Zealand	39.32	28.13	27.59
New Zealand, unsalted	39.11	32.15	32.15
Australian	37.91	27.48	27.05
Australian, unsalted	38.45	28.46	28.46
Argentine, unsalted	37.58	26.94	26.72
Siberian	36.28	26.50	26.29

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Sept. 25, 1929	Sept. 17, 1930	Sept. 24, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	63,541	67,072	71,234
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	18.75	12.97	12.97
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.95	14.01	14.06
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,100	12,244	13,155
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	13.14	13.47	13.04
American short cut green hams	"	23.25	21.18	20.97
American green bellies	"	18.68	20.43	20.20
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	22.81	19.99	18.90
Canadian green sides	"	b/	19.34	18.03

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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